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WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1901.

JUNE CIRCULATION. W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete cepies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1801, all in regular editions, was as per schedule

Copies. | Date. Copies. . . 74,960 | 16 Suuday . . 93,400 8 Sunday .. 96,780 17 .... .71,350 .72.530 18 ...... 72,020 .....72,090 30......71,480 ..... 71,770 21.........72,080 ..... 71,900 22......75,120 ..... 75,760 B Sunday .. 94,230 21.......71,800 96,......72,980 ..........75,870 | 80 Sunday . . 95,025

Total for the month ...... 2,296,230 na all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed......

Net number distributed .... 2,226,910 Average daily distribution .... 74,230 And said W. B. Carr further says that he number of copies returned or reported modd during the month of June was 8.64

J. F. FARISH. stary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My erm expires April 28, 1806.

CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

Mayor Wells deserves the support of all citisens in his determination to bring out at as early a date as is possible lution of the problem of supplying St. Louis with clear and wholesome wa-

The Mayor is correct in his estimate of this question as one of the most im-portant confronting his administration. perative necessities of the early future. This improvement must be accomplished efore the opening of the World's Fair. It is apparent that there is no time to be lost by the administration which must institute this reform.

nument of a special board. posisting of three hydraulic engineers, to determine upon the best and most economical method of supplying St. Louis with a better quality of water will tute a proper beginning of this eded work. Mayor Wells should name such a board without delay. He should also instruct its members to lose no time in making their investigations and in reporting on same. The water supply of St. Louis must be brought up to the standard of other great cities of

READY FOR FAIR SERVICE.

There is excellent business sense and a proper appreciation of the St. Louis spirit in the recommendation made by the World's Fair Executive Committee that stockholders in the World's Fair Company be enlisted in World's Fair work in whatever subcommittee service may be possible to them.

The same loyalty to St. Louis and in terest in the World's Fair which led to the making of a subscription to World's Fair stock will also prevail for willing service in the actual work of the World's

It is also certain that among the thou sands of subscribers to the World's Fair capital stock of \$5,000,000 there are many peculiarly fitted to render most valuable service. The subcommittees to be organised from this time forward should draw freely from this material.

The World's Fair Directors may rest assured that there will be a prompt and enthusiastic response to their summons to duty. All loyal St. Louisans are deeply solicitous for the full success of the World's Fair. They have testified to their helpful spirit already by subscribing to the World's Fair stock according to their means. They are equally ready to assist the World's Fair ent by whatever service may be asked of them.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

It should not be long until the Council ttee on Municipal Affairs makes ort on the smoke-abatement bills sefore that body, and the report suid be favorable to the passage of

ecoded reform.
At last Monday's public hearing on these bills the situation was clearly pre-sented to the committee by a notable tion of representative citizens The operation of the proposed smoke-shatement law promises to be eminently satisfactory. It imposes hardship upon no interest or inflyidual. It means a mentions gain in municipal cleanli-m and in-public health. The delegation of citizens which ap-

o delegation of citizens which ap-ed before the Council Committee on Ideal Affairs last Monday was very to in excussi. It was composed of to studied the subject un-

are supported by public sentiment in

ONLY TEMPORARY. Missouri has been fortunate among States in the rarity of crop failures. In the principal agricultural regions of the State a fair crop is considered a practical certainty-grains, grasses, fruits,

roots and vegetables. Through some strange weather situation Missouri has this summer been called upon to endure a drought worse in degree than that which has afflicted the rest of the West. The Secretary of Agriculture may talk lightly of "exaggerations," but he evidently does not realize the plight of thousands of farmers who have seen their grass disappear, their corn lose its vitality and the water supply for their stock dry up.

Missouri farmers will not be povertystricken, because most of them are owners of property and have thriftily stored something to hold in reserve for just such emergencies. But the misfortune is severe, and its effects will be felt for long time.

Weather observers predict that the worst is now over. Local rains have begun to relieve the long torridity. If a day or two of steady downpour comes within a week it will not be necessary for farmers to further sacrifice their stock in a crowded market. Enough corn may be saved for feeding purposes.

It will be the duty of business men in the towns to relax, as far as possible, the rules of credit and to advance funds for tiding over without unnecessary sacrifices the period of shortage. Missourl farmers can quickly repay all accommodations. It should be the special mission of the business men to see that the resources of the farmers are not impaired by forced disposals of property. With co-operation all along the line there will be no risk in adequate extensions of credit, from city to town and

KEEP UP THE AGITATION.

Our esteemed afternoon contemporary, the St. Louis Star, is now desperately thrashing over old straw in an endeavor to sustain the exploded Republican contention that the State School Fund has been mishandled by the Demeratic party in control of Missouri af-

The arguments advanced by the Star are the same old arguments that were urged by the entire Republican press of the State during the political campaign of November, 1900, and upon which the people of Missouri rendered their verdict at the polls, Fortunately for the development of the truth, the State School Fund issue was raised by the Republicans early in the campaign, and the full facts of the management of the fund by successive Democratic administrations were brought out in detail. It was proved to the satisfaction of the people of the State that the Democratic party was to be credited with a wise and profitable management of the fund, rather than charged with its mismanagement and dissipation.

lity of St. I to the front with a revival of these dis Louis's water supply is one of the im- proved charges. It contends that there is now "nothing to show for the fund except a lot of State certificates of doubtful value." It once more indulges in the sophistry that "instead of being an asset for the schools, the fund is an interest-bearing liability against the State." It raises the old Republican cry that "the \$4,300,000 of bonds that belonged to the public schools are gone. and that if they are ever replaced it must be through a repurchase of them by the taxpayers of the State."

The truth of the situation is simple What is left of the State School Fund is "a lot of State certificates"-bonds-to the value of which the credit of the State of Missouri, as prosperous and solvent as any State in the Union, is pledged. The revenue from this investment of the fund goes to the continued improvement and maintenance of the common schools of Missouri, instead of to the outside holders of Missouri securities. To retire the State certificates of indebtedness which represent the investment of the fund would incur no greater penalty on the taxpayers of Missouri than would the retirement of the State bonds which would be outstanding but for this form of investment of the fund. The State certificates of indebtedness represent a State debt just as the State bonds for which they were exchanged represented a State debt. The State certificates of indebtedness are just as good security as State bonds, and there is no better security possible

in the Union. The Star is wasting its time in this revival of the State School Fund controversy. There is no Democratic objection, however, to this revival. Missouri Democracy is more than willing for a renewed discussion of the issue. The more fully and freely it is discussed, the greater the benefit to the Democratic party in this State. Republicans engaged in this discussion deserve the thanks of the State Democracy for rendering valuable Democratic service.

BUSY SHIPYARDS.

Subsidy or no subsidy, American ship building is on the increase with a rapidtty that promises to take the force out of the arguments advanced by men who claim that our ironmasters need tariff protection. The fiscal year that closed on June 30 was one of great activity in all the shipyards of this country.

An output of 401,285 tons of shipping makes the year noteworthy as the third largest in the history of the country, the years 1854 and 1855 being the only ones which excelled the one just closed. Those two years marked the height of the American carrying trade, as after that time Great Britain began making encroachments that have never ceased. Of last year's tonnage, 190,948 tons, of

which 102,475 were steam, are credited to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The importance of the Great Lakes may be tax come near ruining the island? gauged by the fact that 153,138 tons were built there. The Pacific Coast contributed 46,105 tons and the Western rivers 11.094. Compared with 1900, the Atlantic and Gulf coasts increased their output by 30,372 tons; the Pacific Coast by 8,619 tons; the Great Lakes by 58,362 tone, and the Western rivers by 3,155 tons. The output of 1900 was 305,677, or

der discussion. They have no personal Great Lakes increased more over the ends to serve in such a movement. They previous year than all the other yards argued strenuously for the passage of of the country. Chicago has started an the bills now before the Council. They ocean line of steamers, so far with but four vessels, averaging about 2,000 tons spiece. More will probably be added if the four vessels prove the success predicted.

Yet compared with Great Britain, the figures for this country seem very small. England launched 1,432,600 tons of steel. Germany produced more than did the United States for the purely ocean carrying trade.

In 1855, when the tonnage produced by American shipyards was 583,450 tons, and when the American merchant marine was thriving as it never had before, the vessels were made of wood, the supply of which was both plentiful and cheap. When steel ships became the properly constructed vessel, this country was handlcapped. After the Civil War, when American shipping was thoroughly destroyed, ship builders of this country could not compete with the Englishmen, on account of the tariff on ma-

Another decade and it is probable that matters will be entirely changed. Americans have the money, steel and enterprise with which to bring the merchant marine up to the level it should occupy. Instead of paying freight to other countries for imports, that item will be eliminated.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS. Secretary of War Root's promise of a liberal policy in the improvement and maintenance of Jefferson Barracks as an important military post should mean in the near future an appropriate recognition of what has long been known as one of the most deserving and yet most neglected army stations in the entire Union.

There is good reason to believe that the personal visit of the Secretary of War will yet result in the just treatment of Jefferson Barracks as a firstclass army post.

Mr. Root is free of prejudices that from town to farm, and the farms will have hitherto prevailed to bring about rapidly repair the temporary losses of a the official ignoring of the claims of Jefferson Barracks. He is animated by an earnest desire for the best possible performance of his duty as Secretary of War. It was this spirit which led to his personal inspection of Jefferson Barracks, with a view to passing upon its deserts. The same spirit should insure the improvement and fitting maintenance of this historic post.

Secretary Root definitely announces that troops sufficient to make Jefferson Barracks a first-class army post in re spect to numbers will shortly be sta tioned there. It may reasonably be hoped that this will be followed by the establishment of a large purchasing supply depot, and, in time, by all the improvements which have already been made in other posts of no greater natural importance than Jefferson Barracks. St. Louis will confidently look to Secretary Root for this recognition of a long and unjustly neglected army post.

INCREASING SEA POWER. It is more than probable that the two new battleships and two armored cruisers for the building of which Secretary of the Navy Long will ask the authority Learning nothing, the Star now comes duly added to the American Navy at the the firm was Gates & Wallace, although its past master. He is also a member of the earliest moment possible to the con-

structers. Public sentiment is strongly in favor of the continued strengthening of this country's sea power. The developments of the war with Spain had a tremendous influence in this direction. It was the splendid performance of American war ships and American sailors which so speedily terminated that war for the glory of American arms. The lesson then taught was that the navy is the bulwark of our national militant strength.

The designs for the four new ships have already been prepared in accordance with a provision contained in the last naval appropriation law. Congress should be prompt to authorize the building of these ships. Such action is certain to meet with the hearty approval of the American people.

Army records of its importance as recruiting and distributing post during the Spanish War testify eloquently to the claims of Jefferson Barracks for proper official recognition.

For the first time since the outbreak of the Spanish War it is now peace in the First Regiment, National Guard of Missouri. Let us have a banquet in the temple of Janus.

Missouri butter won over all other Western dairy product at the Buffalo Exposition. The Missouri cow leads in peace as does the Missouri mule in war. An East St. Louis laborer swears out

a peace warrant against a girl who insists on marrying him. He knows man's individual helplessness in such cases. Remember this: We shall not have a clean and beautiful World's Fair City

until we have satisfactorily solved the smoke-abatement problem. Now that they've re-enforced their stars with stripes, St. Louis policemen

may well consider themselves objects of national pride. There is the irony of fate in the fact that just when it is most healthful to eat plentifully of vegetables the drought

doubles their cost.

Special privileges granted by the city should mean a satisfactory equivalent perceptible in the increase of the city's

Every subscriber to World's Fair stock will doubtless be glad and proud to render subcommittee service for World's

Don't joke about the weather. Owing to the long-continued drought there's comething irritating even in dry humor.

Of course free trade will benefit Porto Rico. Didn't that unconstitutional tariff Edward VII will not attain the full

majesty possible from titles until he assumes that of a Missouri Colonel. St. Louis's water supply should be brought up to the highest standard of

purity and wholesomeness. It may be that the mere fact of a MisSUPREME COURT CANDIDATES.



EDWARD PAYSON GATES OF KANSAS CITY.

Edward Payson Gates, Judge of the Cir- | them, namely, John A. Sea, Esq., of Indeearliest representative of the Gates family was Stephen Gates, who was born at Higham, England, and was the son of Thomas Gates of Norfolk County. Stephen came to America in the ship Diligence, of Ipswich, arriving in 1638. He settled in Higham, Mass., a town that bore the name of his native place in England.

Judge Gates received his education in the schools of the West when the family migration from Vermont occurred. He attering Knox College at Galesburg, Ill., he received the benefit of the preliminary training of the academy at Port Byron, Ill. He became a pupil of Knox College in 1866, and, taking the full classical course, graduated with high honors in 1857. He then at once joined his father's family at Independence, Mo., and within a short time entered the office of Comingo & Slover, who were among the most brilliant of that fine old school who were the leaders in so-cial and political life of Missouri in the days when the practicing attorney 'rode the circuit.' Their example and instruction were of much value to the young be career. He finished his reading in 1868, and on September 21 of that year was admitted to practice at Independence. He has lived always either at Independence or Kansas City, and has attained a measure of professional success that comes only to him who is willing to work long and earnestly, and who has the high natural powers to serve as a foundation on which to build.

In 1877 Mr. Gates formed a partnership

of the Navy Long will ask the authority with William H. Wallace, which was to of the Flfty-seventh Congress will be continue almost twenty years. The style of

cuit Court of Jackson County, was born pendence Mo., who was a member during at Lunenburg, Vt., March 5, 1845. The 1878 and 1879, and T. B. Wallace, Esq., who was a member from 1887 until its diss His first public honor came in the form

Independence. He was the first County Counselor of Jackson County, and was re-elected to the office as his own successor, serving from 1887 to 1890, inclusive. By Gov-ernor David R. Francis he was named in 1890 as one of the Board of Managers of Insane Asylum No. 2, at St. Joseph, and was reappointed by Governor William J. Stone in 1893, but resigned in 1894 to devote his whole attention to his law practice.

During the campaign of 1896 he became a candidate for Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, comprising Kansas City and Jackson County. He was elected by a majority of such proportions as to be a splen-did tribute to his standing as a lawyer and his popularity as a citizen, and took his seat on the bench for a term of six years in January, 1897. He has given unusual satisfaction as a Judge, and his future as a jurist is regarded as of the brightest. Since tried a great many important cases, involving vast public as well as private interests, in which he has had to pass upon many novel legal questions. His decisions have been invariably clear and logical, and the Supreme Court has not only sustained him in nearly every case appealed from his court, but it has, in several instances, complimented him upon his judicial work.

Politically, Judge Gates is an unwavering

Democrat, and for many years prior to his receipt of judicial honors was looked upon as one of the strongest political factors in Jackson County. He likewise stands high in the Masonic fraternity, of which he is

## **COURT DECLARES** PICKETING IS WRONG.

Federal Judge Forecasts His Ruling in an Injunction Against Striking Machinists.

Cincinnati, O., July 16.-Judge C. D. Clark of the United States District Court, in the course of the hearing of the motion to dissolve the temporary injunction issued against the striking machinists, indicated very plainly to counsel for the defense what his opinion would be on two points involved. He said that for picketing an injunction would be granted, but that acts of violence infunction. Said he:

"I have arrived at the conclusion beyond all shadow of a doubt that picketing is unlawful; that it is immoral and wrong. Coun-sel for the defense must understand plainly that I am opposed to picketing in any form whatever, and that I will promptly make the power of this court felt against it."

He described picketing as intercepting men while going to or from the factory—anywhere, even miles away—by one man or by more than one, and any interference with ingress and egress of workmen. "But violence," he added, "is not to be remedied by injunction in this court."

He announced that the decision of the case would rest on the point whether or not it had been shown that there had been picketing. While his mind was made up on the law as to picketing, he asked counsel to cite authorities on point. The arguments were begun, but, as Judge Clark has a case to hear at Chattanooga to-morrow, the case will be taken up when he returns on the 24th instant. the power of this court felt against it."

BOYS SCRAMBLED FOR PENNIES Elliot Foster's Shoulder Fractured in the Scrimmage.

A man who passed the corner of Twentythird street and Lucas avenue yesterday morning noticed a crowd of negro boys playing on a vacant lot at the southwest corner, and he sought amusement at seeing them scramble in the dust for pennies which he threw among them. The boys fought for the coppers as if they had been sto gold places.

fought for the coppers as if they had been \$10 gold pleces.

To make the fun still more exciting, the stranger pitched a nickel in the air. In the scramble which followed Elliot Foster, 7 years old, who lives with his parents at No. 2624 Mills street, sustained a fracture of the left shoulder blade. The stranger moved hurriedly on down the street, while the lads dispersed in a hurry. Foster made his way home, where he was attended by Doctor Seidler of No. 2749 Wash street, who set the fracture and pronounced it not serious.

**BOTZ INQUEST THIS AFTERNOON** Policeman Maeder Recovering From Effects of Struggle.

Coroner Funkhouser will hold an inquest this afternoon on the body of Joe Bots, who was killed by Policeman Maeder of the Third District Monday night in a fight at Seventh street and Ann avenue, Before Maeder fired, he says, he was knocked down by the Botz brothers, Joe and John, who wrenched his club from him and struck him on the head.

Meader was not able to leave his home at No. 3425 Henrietta street yesterday owing to his injuries, but he hopes to be at the inquest to-day. Captain Young will not suspend him, as all the evidence tends to show that the officer acted in self-defense.

MISSOURI KLONDIKER LOST. Orin D. Merryman of Maryville Reported Drowned at Eagle.

Scattle, Wash., July 16.—Late advices from Dawson state that Orin D. Merryman, a native of Maryville, Mo., was accidentally drowned at Eagle July 2 by the capsising of his cance.

## Messieurs and Mesdames Paul Brown, Harry Goodfellow, Harry Papin, Albert Bond Lambert, Charles Hoyt, Glenn Hill, Fred Sultan, Thomas Haley, John Evill, Misses MINISTERS PLAN A May Somerville, Nonie Wise, Messieurs— Philip Wilson, James Hill, **VIGILANCE COMMITTEE**

Denver Clergy Propose an Organization to Overcome the City's Thug Population.

Denver, July 16 .- The Republican to-day

The ministers of this city are considering the advisability of organizing a vigilance committee. The idea is to overthrow thug rule. They say they will work in conjunction with the Police Department, but it is possible that the police force may be an entirely superfluous contingent.

Although it is against the thurs that the Although it is against the thugs that the ministers will primarily direct their attention, the work which they propose to do at once is only preliminary to the really gigantic scheme they have under consideration, looking to the uplifting of the en-

They propose to establish an organization of power as far-reaching as Tammany's in New York City, but with a view to estab-lishing law and order instead of political supremacy. The plan for this organiza-tion was prepared by a Judge now on the

CHRISTENED CAMP DOCKERY.

General Clark Preparing for Annual Encampment of N. G. M.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Nevada, Mo., July 16.—General Clark arrived from Butler to-day, transferring the headquarters of the brigade from Butler to Nevada. Two of his staff, Major Emmet Newton, quartermaster, and Major Adams, engineer officer, are here. The remainder of the staff are expected to-morrow. The regimental quartermaster, with advance details to prepare camp, will arrive Friday morning.

rails to prepare camp, win arrive Friday morning.

The entire First Regiment and Battery A of St. Louis will arrive at 6 a. m. by special train Sunday over the Katy.

The Third Regiment from Kansas City and the Fourth from St. Joseph will arrive over the Missouri Pacific by special trains Saturday night. The companies of the Second will arrive Saturday night and Sunday morning. ond will arrive Saturday night and Sunday morning.

General H. C. Clark announces the camp will be called Camp Dockery, in honor of the Governor of Missouri.

Governor Dockery and staff will be here on the 25th and review the troops, and this day will be set apart as Governor's Day.

General Cameron will arrive Saturday morning.

Members of General Clark's staff to be hefe are:

James H. McCord, Assistant Inspector General,
St. Joseph: Major Alex, G. Cochrane, Judge Advocate, St. Louis: Major George Halley, Chief
Surgeon, Kansas City: Major Emmett Newton,
Quartermaster Springfield: Major John A. Tuttle,
Commissary, Hillisboro; Major Houck, Advance
Officer, Cape Girardeau; Major Adams, Engineer
officer: Major John I. Martin, Inspector Rife
Practice, St. Louis: Captain L. L. Howard, Aldde-Camp, California: Captain W. L. Chambers,
Aid-de-Camp, St. Louis.

UNCLE SAM A LOSER.

May Have to Pay Penalties as Result of the Strike. PEPUFLIC SPECIAL

Washington, July 18.-The United States may have to pay heavily for the steel may have to pay heavily for the steel strike. The Cramp Shipbuilding Company recently filed a claim against the Government for several hundred thousand dolars, alleging damage as a result of the failure of the Government to deliver the armor for the Alabama class of battle-ships within the time fixed by the contract. Should the delivery of armor for vessels under construction be delayed in consequence of the strike now on, the Government will have to reimburse the ship-builders.

sequence of the strike now on, the Government will have to reimburse the shipbuilders.

Besides armor, steel for hulls and machinery is required for the new ships. The strike will naturally prevent the delivery of this material, and delay the completion of the ships. The Government has no penalty clause in its contracts with the armor-plate and other companies.

ST. LOUIS STAY-AT-HOMES ENJOY A SMIMMING PARTY.



MRS. A. J. SCHIMPF. Who was Miss Mamie Murphy until last evening.

Cook have ended their Buffalo visit, and de-part for Capt May to-day. Mrs. W. Sam Scott and Mrs. Palmer Clarkson are summering at Bay View, Recent arrivals at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., are Mr. and Mrs. George H. Goddard and Mrs. Joel Wood, with her daughters, Miss Mabel Wood and Miss Helen Wood.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Collins are making a

The Misses May Clark and Susia Clark of

Captain William Belo Temley sailed from Manila on July 15 for San Francisco and

will arrive in St. Louis in a few days, to visit his flancee, Miss Adelaide Von Win-

Mr. and Mrs. Will Leighton are guests at

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Sawyer and their daughter, Miss Sawyer, are summering at Colorado Springs.

Mrs. Waiter Boogher, Mrs. Leland Boogher and Mrs. Peter Wilson were hostesses last evening for a swimming par-Booghers, and in a short time the entire party will journey eastward. the guests enjoyed a supper sent down to the Natatorium by the caterer. Those whe found the evening a pleasant one were; Messleurs and Mesdames— Paul Brown, Harry Goodfellow, Harry Papin,

Mrs. Peter Wilson will depart the last of the week for Manhattan Beach, and will go inter to Cape May. Miss May Somerville expects to join Mrs. Wilson in the East.

was married at a octobe yesterday after-noon at Holy Name Church to A. J. Schimpf of Mobile, Ala. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Father Kuhl-man. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Schimpf departed for Mobile, where they will make their home.

AUDIENCE AT UHRIG'S CAVE.

Miss Florence Broemmelsich of Jennings, Mo., gave a lawn party on Monday even ing at her home. Dancing on a pavilion games and a supper served out of doors were the features of the entertainment. The lawn was tastefully decorated with Chinese lanterns and flowers.

The young hostess were a white muslin sown with Valenciennes lace. Among the

oresent Monday evening, including Doct Loeb, Simon, Boehm and Farmer. Charles Kunkel, the musician, was am

Mr. and Mrs. George Miltenberger, ac-companied by Colonel Fusz, were seen in the parquette. Mr. and Mrs. William J. Lemp were in a

performance of "Chimes of Normandy." Edward Noonan and Charles Graves at-Edward Moonan and Charles Grave averaged the opera together.

Well-known faces to baseball enthusiasts were those of Stanley Robison, Secretary Hellbrenner of the St. Louis club and Pat Tebeau, all of whom attended Monday even-

Mr. Will H. Tompkins returned from Texas the first of the week and will visit his parents in Kirkwood until September 1. family are regular first-night ate

J. M. Daugherty was at the performance

Mr. and Mrs. Douglass Cook and Dickson STREET RAILWAY TAXES.

Cleveland's Mayor Causes a Ten-

fold Assessment Increase.

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MRS. H. P. RYNDERS, Who was Miss Louise McGuire until Mon-day evening.

ty given at the Natatorium, on Grand ave

ruests were:

May Wilson, Jessia Ullery, Byrd Swacker, Nita Ullery,

Nita Ullery,
Luella Myers,
Nettie Humber,
Florence Fulbright,
Messieura—
Harry Ullery,
Eugene Swacker,
Charles Buss,
Arthur Hampson,
Raiph Green,
Arthur Rapp,

ue and Hickory street. After their swin

Julia Wilson, Alice Kelly,

Colonel G. S. McGrew, Howard Boogher.

Louis; Birdie Marx, Mattie Niemeyer, Ella Randall, Dolly Herman.

Ben Hood, Fred Marx. Alfred Moody, Arthur Diekman, Frank Crocker.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Cole, Doctor Ernes

Cole and Mrs. Hallie Cole-Herbert departe

yesterday for Buffalo, where they will make

Colonel and Mrs. James G. Butler are of Newport on their yacht. They have with them as guests Mr. and Mrs. William A. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Blossom and Dwight Blossom and Miss Daughaday.

The Right Reverend Daniel S. Tuttle is a

nati, his daughter, formerly Miss Christine

his Wequetonsing cottage for the summer and has with him Mrs. Ramsey of Cincin

Cleveland, July 16.-The City Board of Equalisation, a majority of the members of which were appointed by Mayor Johnson, to-day increased the taxable value of the Cleveland City Railway, better known as the Little Consolidated system, from

as the Little Consolidated system, from \$555,000, returned by the company, to \$6,-000,000.

The action of the board, it is said, will result in the beginning of an interesting legal battle, the street railway company having declared its purpose to apply for an injunction, with a view to preventing the Auditor from placing its property on the duplicate on any such basis as named by the Board of Equalization.

ROBBERS HAVE ESCAPED.

Search for Great Northern Train Bandits Has Been Abandoned.

Malta, Mont., July 16.-The various Sher iffs' posses who have been searching for the Great Northern train robbers, have indoned the chase and are returnly abandoned the chase and are returning home, only a few Pinkerton detectives and the posse guarding the Southern boundary of the "bad lands" remaining.

It is now believed that friends of the robbers circulated the reports of their supposed whereabouts, being surrounded, etc. for the purpose of throwing the officers of the trail.

Mr. Carnegie's Gift to Stillwater, Stillwater, Minn, July 16—A letter has been received from Andrew Carnegie offering the city of Stillwater 22,000 for a public library if site and maintenance is provided. The site already has been secured and the Council will revide the required income.

at Bethlehem, N. H.

Tuxedo Park, who have been attending summer normal school at Warrensburg. I are expected home Friday, and will rem in St. Louis until September 1. Miss Marie Grace Brooke of Webster has

Mrs. John C. Hill of Clarksville, Ark., is the guest of her laughter, Mrs. Walter Boogher, On Thursday Mrs. John C. Hill, Jr., of Fort Smith will arrive to visit the

Miss Mamie Murphy, daughter of Thomas Murphy of No. 4601 North Twentieth street, was married at 4 o'clock yesterday after-

Theater parties have been a feature at Theater parties have been a leader of the first thrown faces have been seen in the boxes and parquet. A party in a box Monday evening, which excited considerable interest, was established the considerable interest, was established. which excited considerable interest, was es-corted by Adam Shattinger and included Miss Shattinger, his daughter, now of the Wilson Barrett company.

A party of well-known physicians was

these present this week.
Lilburn G. MoNair and Frankin L.
Ridgely were at the opera this week.
Eugene Tuholske and Miss Stella Tuholske attended the opera together Monday

ox Monday.
Cyrus P. Walbridge attended the opening

Alfred Carr attended the Monday evening performance.

Moses C. Wetmore and the O'Fallon

George Middleton, F. P. Tate and Otto Sutter occupied a box Monday evening. Festus J. Wade attended the opera this

Monday evening.
Sidney Schiele of the Real Estate Ex-change attended the opera Monday even-

DOLD'S PACKING PLANT BURNS. Millions of Pounds of Meat De-

stroyed-Loss \$1,000,000. Wichita, Kas., July 16.—The packing pleat of Jacob Dold & Sons of this city was totally destroyed by fire this morning. There tally destroyed by fire this morning. There were four large buildings. It is estimated that 7,000,000 pounds of meat, in process of preparation, were destroyed, with insurance about \$400,000. One wall fell, injuring four men, but none fatally.

Three hundred men are thrown out of work. The loss is now estimated at \$1,000.000. It is said that the plant will be rebuilt at once. The fire erginated is the larthouse, and is thought to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. It broke out at about \$ 0'clock in the members,

OBSERVED INDIAN LAW. Aged Ponca Buck Kills the Slaver

of the Son. Omaha, Neb., July 18.—Bird Head, a Pea-ca Indian buck, aged 28, and his squaw, aged 81, this afternoon pleaded safety in the Federal court to manalengater, com-mitted on the reservation more than a pur-ago, and were released with supposed sontence. sentence.

Perry Laravie, also an Indian, had unitentionally siain their son, Feter, and fellowing tribal traditions, he handed his rise
over to old Bird Head, who shot his. Then
the squaw cut him up with an az. They
had fulfilled the Indian law, but callided
with the white code. This dispection of
the case was making the punishment at the
crime, in the view of the court.

Tenchers' Institute in Semie REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Nevada, Mo., July M.-The Vernes ty Teachers' Institute is now in here, with 150 teachers present. Fo M. J. Hale is conductor and in semi-Professor J. C. Pite and W. E. Veri